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REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1, 4, 6, 10, and 14 have been amended. Claims 5, 7, 12, 21, and 22 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter contained therein. Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13-20, and 23-25 are currently pending, of which, claims 1, 10, and 14 are independent.

No new matter has been introduced by way of the claim amendments or additions and entry thereof is therefore respectfully requested.

The specification was objected because of an embedded hyperlink.

Claim 22 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, 1st paragraph, as allegedly failing to comply with enablement requirement.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-14, 18, 19, and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by "Java Hyperbolic Browser in action" by V. Bulatov (hereinafter, "Bulatov").

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Bulatov in view of Hao et al. ("Visual Mining Large Web-based Hyperbolic Space Using Hidden Links" Article).

Claims 4, 9, 15, 16, and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Bulatov in view of Kim et al. (6,026,362).

Claims 10-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Bulatov in view of Lamping et al. ("A Focus+Context Technique Based on Hyperbolic Geometry for Visualizing Large Hierarchies" Article).

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Claims 17 and 20-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being

unpatentable over Bulatov in view of Brunet et al. (6,654,759).

Claim 24 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over

Bulatov in view of README file ("The Hyperprof – hyperbolic profile browser for Java").

These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Office Interview on March 9, 2006

The undersigned thanks the Examiner, J. Derek Rutten, for the Office Interview held

on March 9, 2006 with Tiep Nguyen, Reg. No. 44,465, wherein claims 1 and 22 were

discussed. In the interview, the Examiner indicated that additional claim language directed to

two hyperbolic trees having disjoint, or exclusive, nodes may overcome the cited main

reference, Bulatov.

Objection to the Specification

In light of the objection to the specification because of an embedded hyperlink in

paragraph [0190], such embedded hyperlink has been removed from the paragraph.

Accordingly, withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §112, 1st paragraph

Claim 22 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, 1st paragraph, as allegedly failing to

comply with the enablement requirement. This rejection is moot in view of the foregoing

cancellation of claim 22. Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

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Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

The test for determining if a reference anticipates a claim, for purposes of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102, is whether the reference discloses all the elements of the claimed combination, or the mechanical equivalents thereof functioning in substantially the same way to produce substantially the same results. As noted by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in *Lindemann Maschinenfabrick GmbH v. American Hoist and Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984), in evaluating the sufficiency of an anticipation rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the Court stated:

> Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference
> disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention,
> arranged as in the claim.

Therefore, if the cited reference does not disclose each and every element of the claimed invention, then the cited reference fails to anticipate the claimed invention and, thus, the claimed invention is distinguishable over the cited reference.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-14, 18, 19, and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Bulatov.

Independent Claims 1 and 14

Claim 1 has been amended to recite, *inter alia*, displaying and generating first and second hyperbolic trees, assigning of a unique identifier to each of the nodes in the two hyperbolic trees, and generating a linking graph as a third hyperbolic tree that includes nodes therein inheriting the unique identifiers of the nodes in the first and second hyperbolic trees so as to represent a link between the first and second hyperbolic trees. Support for the amendment is found in the disclosure as originally filed at at least paragraphs [0199] – [0202].

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In contrast, Bulatov merely discloses a Java hyperbolic browser represented by an overall hyperbolic tree, wherein one can click on any of the tree nodes to cause the drawing of bounds (hereinafter, "click-introduced graph") that connect such node to one or more other nodes. It may be alleged that the overall hyperbolic tree itself can be the claimed first hyperbolic tree, and clicking on different nodes therein would generate a click-introduced graph that may be alleged as the claimed second hyperbolic tree. Alternatively, multiple click-introduced graphs (each from a different clicked node) may be alleged, with one click-introduced graph that would allegedly represent the claimed link graph for linking nodes from two other click-introduced graphs that would allegedly represent the first and second hyperbolic trees. However, any click-introduced graph (alleged linking graph) linking two other click-introduced graphs (alleged first and second hyperbolic trees) is merely incidental to the generation of such a graph without any active effort or steps in Bulatov to *inherit* unique identifiers *already assigned* to nodes in *already generated* click-introduced graphs in order to subsequently show another click-introduced graph linking the already-generated click-introduced graphs. In other words, let's assume Bulatov's overall hyperbolic tree is alleged as the claimed first hyperbolic tree, a click on any node in the "first hyperbolic tree" would generate a click-introduced graph that can be alleged as a "second hyperbolic tree." At first glance, this "second hyperbolic tree" may be alleged as the claimed linking graph or claimed second hyperbolic tree. However, a more detailed reading of claim 1, as amended, would invalidate such allegations. If the aforementioned click-introduced graph is alleged as the claimed linking graph, then nodes in such a graph would have to inherent unique identifiers from first and second hyperbolic trees. However, only the "first hyperbolic tree" (i.e., Bulatov's overall hyperbolic tree) has been generated, and a second hyperbolic tree has yet to be generated. Therefore, there can be no inheritance of something that has yet to be

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generated. If the aforementioned click-introduced graph is alleged as the claimed "second hyperbolic tree," then there is an absence of a linking graph that is also a hyperbolic tree as claimed. One may click on another node in Bulatov's overall hyperbolic tree to create a second click-introduced graph and allege it to be a linking graph just because it may link some nodes in the "first hyperbolic tree" (i.e., Bulatov's overall hyperbolic tree) and the "second hyperbolic tree" (i.e., the first click-introduced graph). However, any linkage shown in the alleged linking graph is merely incidental and does not rely on any inheritance of unique identifiers that were initially assigned to nodes in the first and second hyperbolic trees. The same analysis applies to alternative allegations, wherein another click-introduced graph is alleged as the claimed "first hyperbolic tree" or Bulatov's overall hyperbolic tree is alleged as the claimed "linking graph."

Likewise, claim 14 has been amended to recite, *inter alia*, the displaying of at least two hyperbolic trees that are linked by a third hyperbolic tree that represents a linking graph *based on* the first and second hyperbolic trees. As noted above, Bulatov merely discloses multiple click-generated graphs, wherein none of the click-generated graph is based on two other click-generated graphs (or Bulatov's overall tree and another click-generated graph) because each click-generated graph is merely concerned with the node that is being clicked and its relationship with other nodes.

Independent claim 10 (and dependent claim 6)

Per the discussion with the Examiner in the Office Interview, independent claim 10 has been amended to recite first and second hyperbolic trees, with one tree having at least one disjoint, or exclusive, node with respect to the other tree (as claimed through a node in the third hyperbolic tree). Specifically, claim 10 recites, *inter alia*, a linking graph that is

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displayed as a third hyperbolic tree with "at least one node that is external to the first

hyperbolic tree" for linking first and second hyperbolic trees, whereby the second hyperbolic

tree includes "the at least one node of the third hyperbolic tree." Furthermore, claim 10 (and

dependent claim 6) recites generating the linking graph "as a third hyperbolic tree" for

linking two other hyperbolic trees "in response to a user input being a navigation input that

selects another hyperbolic tree." There is no such generation of a linking graph in Bulatov.

As noted earlier, clicking a node in Bulatov's hyperbolic browser merely displays a click-

generated graph from such a node, and none of the drawings of bounds is generated because

of a user input that selects another different drawing of bounds.

Dependent claims 4 and 18

Dependent claim 4 has been amended to recite, _inter alia_, that the first nodes in the

first hyperbolic tree contain interface definitions for components in an application and the

second nodes in the second hyperbolic tree represent function calls and threads spawned from

at least one function call. Bulatov and other references of record neither disclose nor make

obvious the aforementioned claimed features.

Likewise, dependent claim 18 has been amended to recite, _inter alia_, that the first

hyperbolic tree comprises a dynamic call graph with nodes therein representing function calls

and threads spawned from at least one function call, and the second hyperbolic tree comprises

a system characterization report with nodes therein representing behavior information of the

system. Bulatov and other references of record neither disclose nor make obvious the

aforementioned claimed features.

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New claim 26

Claim 26 has been added to further recite the ability of the claimed linking graph to

provide inter-tree navigation, i.e., navigation between different hyperbolic trees, based on

user input to the linking graph. Support for this claim is found in the disclosure as originally

filed, for example, in FIG. 14 and accompanying text. As noted below, Bulatov does not

disclose any linking graph, much less any linking graph that enables inter-tree navigation.

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that Bulatov fails to

disclose each and every element as arranged in independent claims 1, 10, and 14 and

dependent claims 4, 6, and 18. Thus, the pending claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13-20, and 23-25 are

allowable, and withdrawal of the rejection of these claims is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103

The test for determining if a claim is rendered obvious by one or more references for

purposes of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is set forth in MPEP § 706.02(j):

> To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria
> must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation,
> either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally
> available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference
> or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a
> reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference
> (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim
> limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed
> combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both
> be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In*
> *re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Therefore, if the above-identified criteria are not met, then the cited reference(s) fails

to render obvious the claimed invention and, thus, the claimed invention is distinguishable

over the cited reference(s).

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Claims 3, 4, 9-13, 15-17, and 20-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as

allegedly being unpatentable over Bulatov in view of various other references.

As noted earlier, independent claims 1, 10, and 14 are not anticipated by Bulatov. In

addition, the Office Action does not rely upon other cited references to make for the

deficiencies in Bulatov with respect to claims 1, 10, and 14 (as well as claims 4, 6, and 18).

Consequently, a *prima facie* case of obviousness against claims 3, 4, 9-13, 15-17, and 20-24

cannot be established by the references of record. Accordingly, these claims are allowable

and withdrawal of the rejection of these claims is respectfully requested.

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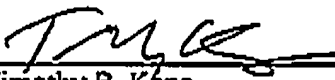App. Scr. No.: 10/073,850

<u>Conclusion</u>

In light of the foregoing, withdrawal of the rejections of record and allowance of this application are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference with the undersigned would assist in resolving any issues pertaining to the allowability of the above-identified application, please contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below. Please grant any required extensions of time and charge any fees due in connection with this request to deposit account no. 08-2025.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: April 17, 2006   By _____
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